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1. I listened to the Voice of America regularly between 8 pm and midnight - Budapest time. I used a six tube "Telefunken" receiver manufactured by the Germans in 1944. It was necessary to have the radio antenna mounted on the house roof.
2. All broadcasts I heard were part English and part Hungarian. The latest Hungarian program to be heard was at 11:30 pm. Each and every program was jammed. On many occasions at 9 pm the programs were jammed to such an extent that they could not be heard at all. Reception was best between 35 and 41 mgs, yet it was necessary to "fish-around" and listening made one very nervous. It is my opinion that jamming is carried on at all times, but not always with the same results.
3. During 1951 I listened to Radio Free Europe approximately eight times. Reception during those times was very low and faint. I could not understand too much of the broadcasts because the jamming was most disturbing.
4. [redacted] Dsztrowszky (Deputy President of the Planning Board) that Pucik (President of the Planning Board) remarked about jamming stations being built in Prague. Construction of these jamming stations had begun in January 1952.
5. Although listening to the VOA is not officially forbidden, no one openly states that he listens to VOA. Pre-war Budapest was known as the gayest night life city in Europe; now the people go home at eight o'clock and the entire city is practically deserted. People close all the windows and listen to the radio. Even during the hottest days of summer the windows are closed because no one would dare to listen to the radio unless all precautionary measures were taken. It is possible for an ordinary worker to buy a radio receiver in any appliance store.
6. I thought that the news and commentary on VOA was particularly good. The Hungarians speaking from New York did not speak the best Hungarian. One announcer, for example, spoke with an aristocratic accent which is not the accent of the people. I felt that these Hungarians were not the best people to have because they were well known in Hungary (similar Hungarians are in Paris). These people worked in

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25X1

SECRET

- 2 -

political circles during 1946 and 1947. Now they are big patriots and many people remember that those same people reacted differently while in Hungary. I think they are opportunists, to mention a couple. Franz Molnar, the playwright (now dead) and Franz Nagy. Molnar was an "old-fashioned man". Nagy made "profitable trips" to the USSR during 1945 and 1946. He is not too well liked in Hungary.

7. Radio Free Europe's Hungarian programs are difficult to understand because the participants speak too rapidly. I feel that the Czech RFE programs were well presented.

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